

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class matter.  
Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.  
Subscription Rates:  
Per Month.....\$ 25 Per Month, Foreign.....\$ 35  
Per Year.....\$3.00 Per Year, Foreign.....\$4.00  
Payable Invariably in Advance.  
CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : OCTOBER 13

## GROWTH OF ANNAPOLIS NAVAL ACADEMY

Sixty-nine years ago yesterday the United States Naval Academy was opened at Annapolis. The event marked the beginning of a new era in the United States Navy. The "Naval School," as the institution was first designated, consisted of an old abandoned army post, Fort Severn. Its founder was George Bancroft, historian and secretary of the navy, who had vainly appealed to congress for money with which to establish a school for the instruction of midshipmen in the arts of naval warfare. Congress believed that the oldtime methods of training future admirals were good enough. In those days aspirants for naval commissions were simply taken aboard the wooden warships and taught seamanship by actual experience. They were occasionally set ashore to learn of civilian pedagogues the three R's—reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic—with a smattering of history and geography. The first step forward came when midshipmen ashore were ordered to report to the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia to study under the governor and several assistant professors. The second and greatest step forward came when the secretary of war turned Fort Severn over to the Navy for a naval training school. The first class consisted of fifty-six midshipmen transferred from cruising ships. The first superintendent was Franklin Buchanan, who eighteen years later during the Civil War was to fight for the Confederacy against Admiral Farragut at Mobile Bay. During this war the Naval Academy was temporarily transferred to Newport, Rhode Island.

Today the United States Naval Academy is called the largest and most efficient naval training school in the world. More than four thousand midshipmen have mastered its advanced and rigid curriculum and have received commissions as officers in the United States Navy. Many have won distinguished honors in the service of the country; many others have returned to private life after graduation and won eminence in industry. Today there are nearly nine hundred potential admirals studying naval warfare at Annapolis under the guidance of a faculty numbering about one hundred and twenty naval officers and civilians. Ten years ago the Naval Academy was rejuvenated. Congress, probably flushed by the brilliant success of the navy in the Spanish-American War, appropriated \$10,000,000 for the construction of a new set of buildings to replace those antiquated structures that had served for more than half a century. Today the Naval Academy includes the most magnificent group of buildings in the world devoted to such purpose. While extremely modern in its exterior aspect, the honorable career of the academy and the navy is told by the many relics there deposited. Chief among the collection of historic flags is Commodore Perry's bearing the legend "Don't give up the ship." In the beautiful chapel lie the remains of John Paul Jones which were found after a long search buried in Paris. The memories of many naval heroes and deeds are perpetuated in statuary. Historic cannon dot the campus.

## KING FERDINAND OF ROUMANIA

Ferdinand, prince of Roumania, who succeeds the late Charles I., as king of that country, is the second son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. He was born in 1865.

Article 83 of the Constitution of Roumania, settled the succession to the throne, in the event of the king remaining childless, upon his elder brother, Prince Leopold. The latter renounced his rights in favor of his eldest son, Prince Wilhelm, and the act was registered by the senate in October, 1880.

Wilhelm, in turn, renounced his rights to the succession in favor of his younger brother, Prince Ferdinand, in November 1888. By a decree of the late king, dated March 18, 1899, Ferdinand became the prince of Roumania.

The new king was married in 1893 to Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who becomes the new Queen of Roumania. The royal couple have six children—Carol, Elisabeth, Marie, Nicholas, Illeana and Mircea. Nicholas, the new heir to the throne, was born August 18, 1903.

The late King Charles was elected to the throne after a revolution which occurred in 1866. He proclaimed Roumania's independence from Turkey, following the assemblage at Bucharest in 1877 of the representatives of the people to throw off Turkish domination. This was confirmed by the congress of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878.

Roumania practically has been at peace during the reign of the late King Charles.

Internal disorders caused by the persecution of the Jews caused European powers as well as the United States to make a strong protest several years ago to the government, which resulted in more favorable treatment being accorded the Jewish portion of the population of Roumania, numbering a quarter of a million.

During the recent Balkan coalition against Turkey, Roumania took no part in the hostilities. The sympathy of the late German ruler of this country in the present European war had been with Germany and Austria. The new King, however, is reported to share the popular feeling of Roumania favoring the cause of the Triple Entente.

As Roumania has more than 300 miles of frontier bordering on Austria, the Austrian campaign against Serbia would be seriously handicapped by the entrance of Roumania into the conflict. Roumania's army is estimated at a half million men.

## THE PASSING HOUR

The news of an exchange of shots between American troops and Mexican revolutionists on the Texan border, with a casualty list that includes the names of two Americans, such as was given out on Sunday morning, would have created a stir in the nation three months ago. The war news from Europe has set a new measurement for news values and has crowded Mexico into the corner of the newspapers, but evidently that country is still "revolving" in the good old way.

Supervisor Pacheco says that the Democratic supervisors are going to do all the road work they are passing their bluff appropriations for, but he is not explaining how bills are to be paid out of an almost depleted treasury, nor is he making plain the fact that the surplus this board is going to leave to its successor is money beyond the reach of the present board and funds that have been saved simply because of the legal requirements.

## BOER LEADERS ARE NOTABLY PATRIOTIC

General Jacobus Hendrik de la Rey, who was killed accidentally about three weeks ago when the Johannesburg police shot into his automobile by mistake, will be mourned by many a British officer now at the front fighting in the titanic battle of the Aisne.

Knightly was the term worthily applied to General de la Rey in the Boer war. A braver, gentler, more magnanimous soldier never faced an enemy. His countrymen called him the "Lion of Western Transvaal."

British soldiers and writers of the war have said that he was one of the three military geniuses among the heroic burghers whose defense of their country compelled England to put four hundred thousand men in the field. The other great Boer soldiers who won fame in the war in South Africa by their brilliant tactics were Louis Botha, now premier of the Union of South Africa, and Christian DeWet, who is minister of agriculture of the Orange River colony.

These three veterans of the war, now loyal sons of the British Empire, had just left a mammoth meeting in Johannesburg where they had spoken for the hearty support of the Empire in the present war, and General de la Rey had agreed to come out of his retirement and to accept the command of the forces which the Union has since raised to make a campaign against the neighboring German possessions.

The British minister of war had just informed the South African colonial government that he desired to withdraw for European service all the regular British troops in the Union and asked that steps be taken to raise local forces for the work against the German colonies.

The loyal response of the late enemies of England to fight under her flag in the present struggle is one of the most gratifying episodes of these stressful times. Botha declined the chief command because he felt his present duty was to retain his important office in the government; DeWet pleaded his old age but agreed to serve if no younger man could be found, and, upon the urging of his two fellow-patriots and in response to the urgent demands of the men of his old commandos to lead them again, de la Rey accepted the soldier's responsibilities. An hour later he was dead.

It has been the example of loyalty of these three men that is responsible for the present attitude towards the British Empire in her newest colony.

Louis Botha, the youngest of the three, born in 1862, commanded the Boers at the battles of Colenso and Spion Kop, and upon the death of General Joubert succeeded to the command of the Transvaal forces.

Of him, Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith, said: "He is a soldier, a gentleman, and a brave and honorable opponent."

DeWet and de la Rey, the latter the older, were fighting men of the same stamp, and it is hard to say which showed the greater skill in surprising and capturing British detachments and afterwards eluding pursuit. De la Rey had the more solid achievements to his credit, among them Klerksdorf, where the British general, Lord Methuen, sorely wounded, was captured and released by his gallant captor without even the requirement of a parole that the British officer might receive proper medical treatment which his enemy could not give him. All three of these able soldiers, as mentioned above, have aided the British in the reconstruction. After the war de la Rey visited India to persuade the Boer prisoners to take the oath of allegiance. Of the Boer leaders none had a more attractive personality.

It was a fine race of people that could produce such soldiers and statesmen and never has there been more stronger proof of the excellence of British administration than the winning of Botha, de la Rey and DeWet to the new order of things in South Africa. The empire has no more loyal citizens.

## THE GOOD ROADS ISSUE

The Advertiser desires the election of the Republican candidates for the board of supervisors and for the mayoralty, believing that the Republican party is offering a decidedly better average lot of men for the municipal government than the Democratic party. The Republican nominees form a better balanced aggregation than Honolulu has ever had nominated, and the supervisory ticket should go through.

We do not believe that the ticket will be elected, however, or even a majority of the ticket, unless the candidates demonstrate from now on that they not only appreciate what their platform means but are prepared to stand on it fairly and squarely. Any attempt whatever to straddle the main issues of the campaign will result in Republican defeat, and such defeat will be deserved.

The main issue of the supervisory campaign has to do with the logical enforcement of the so-called frontage tax law, the cor-

## Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION. (Island Produce Only) Oct. 9, 1914.

Eggs and Poultry.			Green Peas, lb.		
Fresh Chicken Eggs, doz.	@ 60		Peppers, Bell, lb.	@ 5	
Fresh Duck Eggs, doz.	@ 35		Peppers, Chili, lb.	@ 5	
Hens, lb.	@ 22½		Pumpkins, lb.	@ 1½	
Roosters, lb.	@ 30		Rhubarb, lb.	@ 10	
Turkeys, lb.	@ 30		Tomatoes, lb.	@ 10	
Ducks, Muscovy, lb.	@ 27½		Turnips, lb., white	@ 2	
Ducks, Hawaiian, lb.	@ 27½		Turnips, lb., yellow	@ 3	
Geese, lb.	@ 5.00		Watermelons, each	25 @ 50	
Live Stock—Live Weight.			Fresh Fruit.		
Hogs, 100-150 lbs. lb.	13½ @ 14		Bananas, Chinese, beh.	@ 40	
Hogs, 150 lbs. and over, lb.	19 @ 12½		Bananas, cooking, beh.	75 @ 1.00	
Steers, lb.	@ 12		Apples, 100	@ 75	
Dressed Weight.			Grapes, Isabella, lb.	@ 10	
Pork, lb.	@ 18		Oranges, Hawaiian, 100	@ 75	
Mutton, lb.	@ 11		Limes, Mexican, 100	@ 75	
Beef, lb.	@ 12		Pineapples, doz.	@ 60	
Calves, lb.	@ 13		Beans, Dried.		
Potatoes.			Lima, lb.	@ 5	
Sweet, Red, lb.	@ 1.00		Red Kidney	@ 4	
Sweet, Yellow, lb.	@ 1.00		Calico	@ 34	
Sweet, white, lb.	@ 1.00		Small White	@ 5	
ONIONS.			Peas, dried	@ 34	
New Bermudas, lb.	@ 14		Corn, small yellow	@ 38.00	
Vegetables.			Corn, large	31.00 @ 38.00	
Beans, string, lb.	@ 3		Miscellaneous.		
Beans, Lima, lb.	@ 5		Charcoal, bag	@ 30	
Beets, doz. bunches	@ 40		Hides, wet-salted	@ 13½	
Cabbage, doz. bunches	2½ @ 3		No. 1, lb.	@ 12½	
Carrots, doz. bunches	@ 30		No. 2, lb.	@ 13½	
Corn, Sweet, 100 ears.	@ 2.00		Kips, lb.	@ 20	
Cucumbers, doz.	@ 30		Sheep Skins, each	15 @ 20	
			Goat Skins, each	10 @ 20	

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Export Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Market Division is sold at the best obtainable price and for cash. No commission is charged. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is U. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 753, Storeroom 112 Queen street, near Maunakea. Salesroom Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen Sts. Telephone 1840. Wireless address USEP.

A. T. LONGLEY, Superintendent.

## ADDITIONAL WIRELESS

(Continued From Page One)

## AUSTRALIA WILL SEND MORE CAVALRY TO WAR

LONDON, October 13.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—It was officially announced last night that the offer of Australia to send another brigade of light cavalry, with field ambulance, to reinforce the British army, has been accepted by the war office.

It is understood that this force of six thousand men, with their mounts, will be dispatched for England within a very short time, the recruiting being already well under way.

## NEW ROUMANIAN KING ASSUMES HIS CROWN

BUCHAREST, October 13.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—King Ferdinand yesterday took the oath of office and assumed the kingship of Roumania in succession to his uncle, King Charles.

## CHOLERA ATTACKS TROOPS

VENICE, October 13.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Cholera is spreading rapidly in Austria. A case has been discovered near the Swiss frontier. Much suffering is caused by the cold.

## BELGIANS HAVE INTERNED

THE HAGUE, October 13.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Newspaper reports here say that 26,000 Belgians have crossed the frontier and interned, giving up the fight.

## SLAVS REPORTED RETIRING

VIENNA, October 13.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The war office announced officially yesterday that reinforcements had reached the besieged garrison at Przemyśl and that the Russians had been obliged to retire.

rect name for which is the "District Improvement Tax" law. The Republican platform very properly declares for the enforcement of the law and pledges its candidates in unequivocal terms. Good faith to the party, as well as good politics, demands that the candidates declare themselves on the stump on this important issue. In our opinion, the success or the failure of the supervisory ticket depends upon this.

The Republicans have in this issue one of their strongest claims upon the electorate. Honolulu is divided into two broad divisions in the matter of roads. One division wants good roads and is willing to pay for them; the other division wants plenty of road work done because the bulk of the money spent on roads goes to the citizen laborers who make up this division. A proper enforcement of the local improvement law will give those sections of Honolulu who want them and are willing to pay for them the good roads so necessary—and it is the only way in which the necessary good roads can be built—and the enforcement will, at the same time, create a demand for many times more road laborers than can possibly be employed under the present system.

Manoa Valley taxpayers, at the present time, stand ready and anxious to expend of their own money some \$275,000 on roads, sewers and other district improvements, the greater part of which money of necessity must find its way into the pockets of citizen laborers. The Manoaites want the improvements; the laborers want the work and the wages therefrom. The Democratic policy of non-enforcement of the law prevents the improvements being made at the expense of the ones who would benefit from them and stands between the laborers and the distribution amongst them of the greater part of the money.

What better campaign material do the Republican candidates for the board want? The fourth district wants the roads; the fifth district wants the money. The Republican frontage tax plank enforced through the election of the Republican county ticket would satisfy both wants. No other way is in sight, or can be suggested, whereby enough money can be spent on the Honolulu roads to give the city the improvements it ought to and must have, with the incidental advantage of providing the extra work for road laborers. No other way can be suggested whereby the city will ever have sufficient cash on hand to meet the expense of proper road maintenance which makes for road economy.

The Democratic candidates have chosen to adopt a hostile attitude towards the local improvement district law and, either through ignorance of the actual meaning of the law or through a desire to present it before the voters in a perverted light, are busy preaching throughout the fifth district that the law has been framed to force the fifth district landowners to pay out of their own pockets for their roads, while the fourth district landowners pay nothing because the roads in the fourth are already in good condition. Such an argument, in the face of the Manoa attempt to expend \$275,000, and in the face of actual conditions generally, could be turned against the Democrats in such a way as to make their campaign ridiculous and transform their attempts to arouse class feeling into political boomerangs.

However, if the Republicans dodge this issue because they believe that the fifth district voters do not understand it, the Democratic campaign of misrepresentation and half-truths will win, just as their wholly mischievous "banana campaign," dodged by Republicans, won for them two years ago, and just as their "leprosy question," lies likewise evaded, carried the fifth district for the Democrats in the legislative campaign four years ago.

The Republican candidates have right, reason and progress on their side. Are they going to take advantage of them, to carry on an educational campaign among the Hawaiian voters, or are they going to tag along after the Democrats in a truckling to what they may believe is the insurmountable ignorance of the majority? This paper has been attempting to secure for publication the views of Candidate Lane and of those with him on the Republican supervisory ticket in regard to the road necessities of Honolulu. So far we have failed. It is high time, however, for these candidates to make themselves heard, if they intend to face the issue.

## M'CARN'S SECOND HEARING IS SET TO OPEN MONDAY

Second Trial Is Not Expected to Consume More Than Ten Days

## COURT ORDERS SPECIAL VENIRE OF JURORS DRAWN

Suggestion That Defendant Might Waive Jury Not Based on Any Ground

## JUDGE HUMPHREYS MAY QUIT M'CARN

According to a rumor yesterday afternoon, said to be well founded, Judge A. S. Humphreys will withdraw as soon as possible as a member of counsel for Jeff McCarn in the criminal charge against the latter. The rumor could not be confirmed last night. Judge Humphreys, while apparently not taking an active part in the trial of McCarn during the past three weeks, has been looked upon as the brains of the Jeff McCarn defense. The work of looking up authorities and preparing the voluminous and exhaustive instructions to the jury for the defense fell in large part upon his shoulders.

Jeff McCarn, suspended United States district attorney, will be tried again in Judge Whitney's court on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon on C. H. McBride. This was decided yesterday when a special venire of twenty-five jurors was drawn, and the case was set for next Monday morning at nine o'clock, at which time the selection of the jury will begin.

An intimation yesterday that a nolle prosequi might be entered in the case was set at rest by City Attorney John W. Cathcart when he was asked if there was a possibility of such action being taken.

"There is no such possibility," said Mr. Cathcart, "and the story did not emanate from me or from any one with authority to speak. The case will go to trial next Monday and for that purpose a special venire has been issued by the court."

## Opening Date of Trial Settled

Following the disagreement in the first trial, announced by the jury Sunday morning, the case was set for yesterday morning by Judge Whitney's court for further disposition. At that hour City Attorney Cathcart moved that the case be set for its second trial some time next week. Counsel for defense urged that the case go immediately to trial, but after Mr. Cathcart had stated that Lorrin Andrews, special deputy attorney general, was ill and that he himself had several other important matters to attend to during the present week, Judge Whitney set the trial to begin next Monday morning.

Judge Whitney said that he had been selected to sit Friday and Saturday on the supreme bench in place of a justice who was disqualified in the Kewalo injunction case. Attorneys A. S. Humphreys and J. Alfred Magoon, also for the defense, were present in court yesterday as was the defendant, McCarn.

## Testimony to Be Curtailed

The second trial is not expected to last as long as the first did, although the choosing of a jury may require more time than the first, when two days were taken up with that feature. While the evidence will be practically the same, some of the witnesses probably will not be called. Objections and argument, therefore, will not require so much time, as the main points at issue were gone into and settled by the court during the first trial. It is not believed the second will require much more than a week and a half.

The special venire drawn by Clerk Macalline, is as follows: Ernest E. Lyman, Louis D. Warren, Robert N. Corbaley, John A. Bortfeld, George F. Campbell, Albert V. Gear, Benjamin K. Asan, Anthony T. Silver, Frank K. Archer, James W. Lloyd, Edward B. Friel, William H. Stewart, Sidney T. Carr, James Nott, Jr., Clarence W. Macfarlane, Richard L. Gilliland, James H. Peterson, Frederick S. Lyman, Sr., William F. Armstrong, James Guild, Adolph B. Gerz, James C. Kelley, Edmund Swan, William W. Chamberlain and Benjamin H. Zablan.

## Jury Must Try Case

A suggestion made yesterday in some quarters that McCarn might ask for a trial without a jury is found untenable on the ground that such cannot be had under the laws of the Territory.

A number of jurors who sat on the first trial were exceedingly worked up over the story that most of them were asleep when the bailiff finally called them into court. This is incorrect, they say.

## TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all dealers. Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.